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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

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WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD ROAD.

The Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford railroad company met in this town, on Thursday last, and continued in session the remainder of the week.

We learn that they decided to call for the second instalment of ten per cent. on subscriptions of stock, the same to be paid on or before the 1st May next.

They have likewise called a general meeting of the stockholders, to be held in this town on Tuesday, 17th March next, to pass upon the amendments to the charter recently made by the General Assembly, and which, among other things, authorize the counties on the line of the road to subscribe to the capital stock of the company.

We learn also that the difficulty as to the town subscription (of $200,000) to this work, was fully adjusted, and the instalments due from the town with the details of the bonds were agreed upon.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Wilmington and Manchester company as to the details of any connection that may be made between the two roads at Whiteville.

It is expected that, at the meeting in March, the eastern terminus will be settled, and that the road will be put under contract. From Lumberton to Rockingham is now under contract, and many of the contractors, we learn, are engaged upon their sections.

We rejoice that one of the great stumbling blocks in the way of the Company—the difficulty concerning the corporate subscription of the town of Wilmington—has been settled, and the details, agreeable to both Company and corporation, agreed upon. If an eligible sale of the town bonds can be made, the Company will be placed in the possession of means which will enable them to prosecute the work with vigor. For the details of these bonds, and for other interesting matter connected therewith, we would refer the reader to the proceedings of the town authorities, published in another column of this paper.

Another serious obstacle still exists, which we trust will be harmoniously surmounted at the meeting of stockholders in March next. We refer to the location of the terminus at this end of the road. For the present we will content ourself with the expression of the hope that past differences of opinion on this point may be forgotten; and that all interested may discuss this subject with unprejudiced eyes, looking not so much to the gratification of preferences, as to the building of the road, a consideration which ought to override all other considerations.—*Wil. Herald.*

From Deep River.—We have neglected sooner to notice the arrival here, on Saturday night last, of the steamer Enterprise, from Haywood and Lockville, on Deep River, with 300 bbls. flour, 25 bales cotton, and 25 bbls. spirits turpentine. The Enterprise is owned principally in Chatham and Harnett counties.

We are pleased to note this arrival as a foretaste of the trade to be expected from the full opening of the river.—*Wil. Journal.*

ANECDOTE OF WM. C. PRESTON AND WARREN R. DAVIS.

The Classical and the Vernacular.—The Hon. Wm. C. Preston, and the Hon. Warren R. Davis, the one still honored and cherished among the living, the other deeply lamented and fondly remembered among the dead, were alike given to something akin to monopoly of conversation, at dinner or social parties, and both spoke so well that their auditory were never weary of listening. On some dinner occasion, they met, at the hospitable board of a mutual friend, and were, as usual, both beset by the *cacoethes loquendi;* but Mr. Preston, by superior tactics, and much to the annoyance of his distinguished friend and colloquial rival, got the parole, and kept it too, without stint or compassion. The theme of the accomplished ex-Senator was a favorite one with him, and one on which he delighted to dwell and expatiate—it was the extraordinary power of condensation, in both thought and expression, which characterized the ancient Greek and Latin languages, beyond anything of the kind in modern tongues. On it he literally "discoursed eloquent music," adorning it with frequent and apt illustration, and, among other examples, citing the celebrated admonition of the Spartan mother to her warrior son, on the eve of battle—"With your shield, or upon it." The whole party were delighted with the rich tones and classic teachings of the gifted colloquist, except his equally gifted competitor for conversational laurels, who, notwithstanding his enforced admiration, sat uneasily under the prolonged disquisition, anxiously waiting for an opportunity to take his place in the picture. At length, a titillation seizing the olfactory nerve of Mr. Preston, he paused to take a pinch of snuff; and Mr. Davis immediately filled up the vacuum, taking up the line of speech, in this wise:

"I have listened," said he, "with equal edification and pleasure, to the classic discourse of our friend, sparkling with gems alike of intellect and fancy; but I differ from him *toto cœlo.* He may say what he will, as to the superior vigor and condensation of thought and speech, characteristic of classic Greece and Rome; but, for my part I think there is nothing equal to our own *vernacular*, in these particulars, and I am fortunately able, although from a humble source, to give you a striking conclusive example and illustration of the fact.

"As I was returning home from Congress, some years since, I approached a river, in North Carolina, which had been swollen by a recent freshet, and observed a country girl, fording it, with *sails reefed*, and a piggin of butter on her head. As I arrived at the river's edge, the rustic Naiad emerged from the watery element. 'My girl,' said I, 'how deep's the water, and what's the price of butter?' 'Up to my waist and nine pence', was the prompt and significant response! Let my learned friend beat that, if he can, in brevity and force of expression, by aught to be found in all his treasury of classic lore!"

A roar of laughter followed this humorous explosion, and a unanimous vote, in favor of the *vernacular*, awarded the palm to the distinguished and successful wag, over his classical but crestfallen competitor.—*Charleston Courier.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1857.

DEEP RIVER COAL AND IRON.—Having disposed of the more immediately pressing proceedings of the General Assembly, we propose to devote a column or two in each paper to the far more important Geological Report of Professor Emmons. The Report embraces the Midland Section of the State, leaving the Eastern and Western Sections for future examination.

We propose to make our extracts, not in the order of the book, but with regard to the importance of the subjects treated of. Therefore we begin with the Deep River Coal and Iron region, as far more important than all the gold and silver and lead mines, which abound in the State, though one of them (the Washington mine in Davidson county) is said by him to be "probably not exceeded in value by any mine in this country, and perhaps I may say, in any country"—the comparison having reference, of course, to its abundance of auriferous ores. To the prosperity of a country, coal and iron are infinitely more essential than gold mines. We intend, however, to copy the leading facts of the Report on all subjects of which it treats. Our first extract will be found in another part of this page.

"THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS."—In a conversation with a venerable Democrat, a few days ago, his strictures on the conduct of the late weakest of all Legislatures (as Gen. Cotten is reported to have styled it,) led him to remark upon the kind of men with whom he had served in the Legislature in 1811, 1812, and 1813. He mentioned the names of Wm. Gaston, John Stanly, Gov. Iredell, Gen. Steele of Salisbury, (whose powers as a debater he regarded as equal to those of either of the above,) Henry Seawell, Chief Justice Ruffin, Gov. Stone, and Duncan Cameron. What an array of intellectual and moral power!

We were led by this conversation to look into Wheeler's History for the names of the members of the Legislature for these years, and we found, in addition to the above,

From Anson—Wm. R. Pickett and Jos. Pickett, (the latter of whom afterwards declined the office of Judge of the Superior Court.)

From Bladen—Isaac Wright and John Owen, (afterwards Governor.)

From Bertie—Geo. Outlaw and David Stone (afterwards Governor and Senator in Congress.)

From Cabarrus—Paul Barringer and John Phifer.

From Fayetteville—John A. Cameron (afterwards U. S. Judge in Florida.)

From Cumberland—John Smith.

From Edgecombe—James W. Clarke (afterwards Representative in Congress.)

From Halifax—Peter Brown, Joseph J. Daniel, (afterwards Judge of Superior and Supreme Courts,) and John Branch, (afterwards Governor, U. S. Senator, and Secretary of the Navy.)

From Martin—Andrew Joyner.

From Moore—Arch'd McBryde, (afterwards in Congress.)

From Orange—Arch'd D. Murphy (afterwards Judge,) and Jas. Mebane.

From Onslow—Edward B. Dudley, (afterwards Congressman and Governor.)

From Randolph—Gen. Alexander Gray and John Long, (afterwards in Congress.)

From Rowan—Gen. Jesse A. Pearson.

From Sampson—Gabriel Holmes (afterwards Governor and Congressman.)

From Surry—Lewis Williams (afterwards so distinguished as a Congressman.)

From Wake—Daniel L. Barringer (afterwards in Congress,) and Wm. Boylan.

From Warren—Wm. Miller (afterwards Governor.)

Such were the men who were sent to the Legislature in those days. They were the jewels of the State, many of them capable of shining in the most exalted stations. Why are so few such men now seen in the Legislature? Either because they will not serve, or because the people will not elect them. There *are* such men in the State, men remarkable for the brilliancy of their genius, as well as men remarkable for the solidity of their judgment and the practicality of their common sense. It would not be just to say that this enlightened age, with so many facilities for the diffusion of intelligence, is inferior to that in the quality of its men. It is not so. The men are here; but they are too generally in private life. If they refuse to go to the Legislature, is it because of disgust at the character which that body has assumed of late years? Or if the people will not elect them, what shall we say? The subject is full of material for thought, but we need not pursue it.

In looking over the list of members half a century ago, we were also struck with the repeated re-elections of the same men. It is common to see the same names from year to year, and for many years. Members thereby acquired experience in Legislation, and familiarity with the interests of the State. That too is all changed. The late Legislature had 114 new members out of 170, the whole number.

HOMICIDE.—On Sunday afternoon last, a man named Thomas Mason was killed in Lower Fayetteville by a blow from a cane by John Bradshaw. We understand that Mason was drunk and disorderly, and resisted Bradshaw, who was one of the town patrol, and was endeavoring to arrest him. The facts showed so manifestly that it was an unintentional killing, that Bradshaw was admitted to bail in $500.

AN INTERESTING VIEW.—In a speech by Mr. Gorrell, Senator from Guilford, in the late Legislature, on the Deep River bill, we find it stated:—

"I have endeavored within a few days past to arrive at the probable amount of merchandize brought into the State from abroad. The tax on merchants is ¼ of one per cent on their yearly sales, and by making a calculation upon the revenue derived from this source, as a basis, as set forth in the Comptroller's report, I find there is near fourteen millions of dollars worth of goods brought into this State annually. The exchange paid upon this purchase, even at one per cent which is below the general average in this State, is about $140,000. But this does not cover the real amount, as there are large sums paid for furniture and dress, jewelry, riding vehicles, and equipages, liquors and wines, which are not included in the above estimate. But this amount of exchange paid upon merchandize alone, in ten years, would create a fund more than sufficient, according to Maj. Gwynn's report, to complete this great work in such a manner as would make it as durable as the hills. The export of this coal would supply us with exchange, by making us a creditor instead of a debtor State; would relax the stringency of our monetary affairs, and relieve our banks from the terror of brokers. The supply of coal at one end inexhaustible, and the demand at the other equal to the capacity of transportation, would make this work a source of revenue to the State, to aid in carrying works of improvement into other sections greatly suffering for outlets of trade."

We have examined the Comptroller's Report, and find that the tax collected on capital employed in merchandize, at ¼ of 1 per cent. amounted last year to $33,851 21, which shows, as Mr. Gorrell states, an amount of purchases of goods between thirteen and fourteen millions of dollars. But some portion of these goods paid the tax twice—first by the wholesale dealer and again by the retail dealer. That would be made up, however, in part, by the amount paid on the Liquor traffic, viz. at 5 per cent., $14,800 14.

The argument of Mr. Gorrell is a sound one, except that the appropriation would have much better applied to building a rail road than to Deep River.

As to making North Carolina a creditor instead of a debtor State, by opening a way to the Coal Fields, we have not a doubt. We believe fully, with Mr. Dungan of Philadelphia, that it would make North Carolina "*the creditor State of the whole Union.*"

What is the matter with the Wilmington Journal? Has it been asleep, and is it talking out before getting well awake? It affects to be highly delighted to find that at last, (on Monday last,) the Observer "lets out its real feelings with regard to the Deep River works." Now, if our dear drowsy friend of the Journal, when he gets fully awake, will turn to the Observer of the 26th January last, he will see that we "endorsed" a much stronger article against the Deep River works than the letter of our correspondent who has an interest in the coal mines, the publication and "endorsement" of whose letter in Monday's Observer has so astonished and enlightened the Journal. Again on the 29th ult. and the 9th inst. we expressed our own views unmistakeably.

We are still perfectly satisfied that our coal mine correspondent takes a sensible view of his own interest when he concludes to subscribe to the rail road, as *the* means to get his coal to market. And that he is equally sensible in his conclusion that the river will not answer his purpose "without large sums of money." If the company can raise these large sums, let it go ahead, by all means. It shall have no obstacle thrown in its way by us. This is a free country, and people have a right to spend their own money in their own way.

But in its doze, the Journal not only does not see some things that have been manifest to every body else, but it sees some which have no existence. It charges us with "raising a hue and cry over the failure of the Legislature to extend aid to it," (viz: the Deep river Company.) Now, as we never raised any such hue and cry, we rather think that the Journal has been dreaming about some of its own or the Herald's editorials, not ours. The Journal says,—

"We have not now one word to take back that we have ever said in favor of the road, [the Coal Fields road.] The people of Wilmington have no endorsement to withdraw, for their endorsement of that work was freely and honestly given; but surely if anything could awaken feelings of bitterness and hostility to that work, it is the bitterness and hostility towards other works, displayed by those who put themselves forward as the friends of the road—who with all their astuteness are unable to conceal their exultation over the supposed going down of the work on the river."

What virtue there must be in "words, words, words"! Here are we complained of for opposition to the Deep River works, and Wilmington credited for a free and honest endorsement of our road. That is to say, our members always voted for the river, some few of our people took stock in it, some of them are its creditors for large amounts, and no one here ever lifted a voice against it until it had signally failed to verify all the promises made for eight long years past, at an expense to the State of $460,000; *and not even then until a direct issue was made by the river men between that and our road.*

On the other hand, Wilmington has "freely and honestly" endorsed our road!! We need not say how.

Oh, Humbug! Humbug! Well did the Journal say on a recent occasion "we *have fooled* and been fooled for nearly ten years." [Whether the "we" referred to the Journal itself or to Wilmington is not very plain.]

Go it, Mr. Journal! You are taking the back track with a rush. The river and the Charlotte road may not be so "dead—dead—dead" as you thought they were, and it is no longer popular in Wilmington to give them a kick down hill.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.—We are gratified to see that our distinguished fellow citizen was remembered in the late Senatorial election in California, though he was then in this State, had not been in California for six or eight months, and was not a candidate. He received 14 votes for Senator. It will be venturing little to say that the 14 members who voted for him are worth, as to character, a thousand such men as the 79 who elected Broderick.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday last, on motion of Mr. Toombs, the bill making a grant of land to the Territory of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in that Territory, was considered. The roads are to be 925 miles long, and the land granted 1,300,000 acres. Mr. Biggs, of North Carolina, as one of the representatives of the old States, felt it his duty to protest against this disposition of the public lands. Mr. Foot, of Vermont, thought that it was too late, after the many grants heretofore made, to give weight to such an objection. He sustained the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 32 to 10.

The Nays were, Messrs. Biggs, Bigler, Brodhead, Clay, Evans, Hunter, Mason, Pugh, Reid, and Slidell—10.

RIGHT.—Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, has given notice in the Senate that he will introduce a bill to secure to all the States an equal and just participation in the benefits of the public domain by the distribution of an amount in money derived from the sales of the public lands to each of the States according to their respective population, which have received no grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads, or grants of less quantity than their rateable proportion, equivalent to the value of the lands granted to the State which has heretofore received the largest grant, estimating the value of such granted lands at $1 25 per acre.

THE N. Y. MURDER CASE.—After a fortnight's investigation of the Burdell murder, the Coroner's Jury has rendered a verdict implicating Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel as principals, and Snodgrass as accessory.

Secretary Dobbin.—The generous conduct of this gentleman towards the veteran Commodore Stewart, of our navy-yard, has deeply endeared him not only to the friends of the Commodore but to all classes of society in Philadelphia.

There is, perhaps, no one of the retiring cabinet that leaves his high office with as many friends and as few enemies as Mr. Dobbin, and will carry with him into his retirement the sincere love of so many thousands of our countrymen in every section of our Union.

Although in feeble health, no person could have exceeded him in his indefatigable discharge of the laborious functions of his responsible department. Under his administration our flag has been seen in every sea, and our commerce has been protected on every shore. Under his vigilant eye merit has been promoted in the service, and important reforms been made under his recommendation. When duty has demanded of him stern exercise of discipline, he has tempered it with such a gentle bearing that even the offender left him with impressions of regard and respect. We hope that his health will be invigorated by repose from the cares of office and the healthful breezes of his native climate, and that a long career of future usefulness yet awaits him. He has many friends in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvanian.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 31st Jan'y, arrived here to-day.

The details of the capture of Bushire by the English have been received. The city was defended by the Arabs, not the Persians, who lost three chiefs and a large number of men. The English loss was thirty-five. The latter captured the Governor of the city, the commander of the fleet, and a person reported to be Minister of War. Bushire has been declared to be British territory, and a free port. Latest accounts state that the city was quiet; but rumor attributes bad conduct to the British after the capitulation.

China.—Nearly all the factories of Canton have been burnt by the Chinese. The remainder were on fire when the steamer left. The future steps of Admiral Seymour are not known, but it is believed that Canton will no longer be spared. A shower of shells and rockets and heavy round shot had commenced.

The London Times' Hong Kong correspondence of Dec. 14, says that on the 15th of Nov. Capt. Foote, of the U. S. ship Portsmouth, was on his way to Whampoa, to commission the ship Runnice for the purpose of withdrawing the American marines stationed in the foreign factories, when, in passing the barrier of the forts, the boat was fired at by the Chinese and obliged to put back to Whampoa, notwithstanding the American flag was flying at the time, and also waved from the boat.

The Portsmouth and Levant moved up the river and bombarded the forts, which the Chinese defended bravely, replying with well-directed fire, killing two and wounding others, as well as doing some damage to the vessels.

Commodore Armstrong then wrote to the Viceroy, demanding an apology. The reply being unsatisfactory, the Americans proceeded to take the forts, which they have since destroyed.

Yeh has written to the American authorities that their flag shall be respected, and that the firing was a mistake.

The Plenipotentiary and Naval Commander-in-Chief of Great Britain and of the American forces held a conference at Canton, the results of which were unimportant.

The China Mail of 11th says that the Americans met with a fatal accident in the destruction of the barrier forts. A mine exploded through the carelessness of a seaman, killing three and wounding six others.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.

Cotton opened firm, but fell off at the close. Prices are unchanged. The sales for the week amount to 61,000 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged. Money is very tight, with no prospect of a speedy relief.

Whatever you may choose to give away, always be sure to *keep your temper.*

Extract from Prof. Emmons's last

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF THE COAL MEASURES, TOGETHER WITH THE UNDER AND OVERLAYING SANDSTONES.

It is evidently important to determine the area over which a coal series extends. Their importance or value rests upon such a determination when their value to the public at large is to be decided, and especially when large expenditures are required to convey it to market. It has been maintained that this coalfield is of little value to the immediate country in which it is situated. This view is undoubtedly erroneous, though the fact upon which it is founded may be true. For the warming of houses, for example, it may not be necessary, in consequence of the forests which still remain, and the rapidity with which they are renewed, when removed for tillage; yet, coal is important in the arts, it is important as a fuel everywhere in conducting most branches of manufacturing industry. It is so, because it is cheaper and better adapted to many pursuits than wood or charcoal. The coal, therefore, is important in the immediate neighborhood where it is found, inasmuch as it is the best or cheapest fuel which can be employed in the manufacture of iron. It is taken for granted, that the people require additional means for getting their produce to market. The time has come when the ordinary means of transportation of the produce of the plantation must be superseded by those which are more rapid and certain, and which can be relied upon for quantity; so also, those which cheapen transportation must be constructed, if the country wishes to prosper. The manufacture of iron, therefore, by means of coal, does not presuppose that new and expensive means of transportation to market for its own accommodation. It comes in, however, in aid of those means which the planter and farmer require, whether manufacturing projects are devised and carried into execution or not.

The coal of Deep river will be useful at home, and may be explored for domestic manufacturing with profit, although the country in its immediate neighborhood is well wooded. When this view is taken in connexion with the fact that it may also be transported to market with the ordinary profits of this business, the value of the coalfield begins to assume its importance.

The first statement respecting the geographical extent of this series with which the coal stands connected, is that relating to the sandstones, which occupy a much larger area than that part of the series which contains the coal, or which has been called the coal measures.

The rocks occupy a deep depression in the oldest sedimentary slates. In whatever direction the series is approached, this fact becomes perceptible; the outer border is always below the surrounding country; and to reach the sandstones, there is a descent both on the north-western and south-eastern sides. This long valley, prior to the deposition of the rocks which now occupy it, must have been very deep. This is evident, from the fact that the series is very thick.

This valley is now isolated or cut off from those in which similar formations are known to exist. It is therefore an independent one, so far as the Dan river or the Richmond series are concerned. The long axis of this valley is parallel, approximately at least with both, though it has no connexion with either. I have traced this valley, with its sandstones, from a point about six miles from Oxford, in Granville county, across the State in a south-westerly direction. It passes into South Carolina, about six or seven miles, where it terminates. Within the State its length is about one hundred and twenty miles. Its breadth is variable. Where it terminates near Oxford, in Granville county, it is very narrow, or indeed runs to a point. The widest part is between Raleigh and Chapel Hill, on the line of which it is eighteen miles wide. On the Neuse it is twelve. On the Cape Fear, between Jones's Falls and the Buckhorn, it scarcely exceeds six miles. This is one of the narrowest places of the series, it widens rapidly in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, till, towards Chapel Hill, or rather eastward of that place, it becomes eighteen miles, as stated, from which it soon diminishes in breadth. From Capt. E. Bryan's, at Jones's Falls, the direction of the western margin, for about six miles, is about south-west. Soon afterward its course is more westerly, and even sweeps around and takes a northerly course; but afterwards resumes a south-west course into South Carolina, after crossing the corner of Union county. The auriferous slates may be observed at numerous places on the north-western border. The exceptions which have fallen under my notice show the series in a metaphorphic condition. At Capt. Bryan's, a belt of chert and porphyry rises from beneath the sandstones, and extends seven or eight miles in a north-easterly direction. A similar belt also rises up from beneath the same series one-and-a-half miles northerly from the Gulf, on the plankroad, and pursues a course parallel with the former. This is probably a repetition of the series at Jones's Falls. But the unchanged slates emerge in an unconformable position at numerous places in Chatham and Moore counties, among which I may mention the millstone quarries on the waters of Richland creek, the tributaries of Indian creek within one mile of Evans' bridge, and on the road leading to Salem, and again about a mile above the mouth of Line creek, which enters Deep river not far above the same bridge. An important point which exhibits the junction of the series is about one-and-a-half miles from Farmersville, on the Pittsborough road, where a deep ravine divides the lower conglomerate and red sandstone from the slates of the Taconic system. * * * *

The south-east side, from its crossing of the Cape Fear to the Pedee, is usually covered with the tertiary sands. We are unable, therefore, to learn the character of this margin, whether it is horizontal, or dips away or towards the axis of the formation. There is no exposure by which the position of the coal measures can be determined; this part of the series does not appear on this side; there is no positive fact from which we can judge of its existence at all; and this becomes still more obscure, in consequence of the facts which have been already stated, which have led me to believe that it is the upper sandstone which is prolonged, and forms the extreme points of the formation. Hence, it is not improbable that the upper sandstone extends beyond the coal measures, and conceals them from observation. If so, there are no inducements of sufficient value which would warrant the expenditure of capital in attempting to obtain them upon the south-east side. North of the Cape Fear, as the formation passes onward through Orange into Granville county, the south-east is equally unpromising for coal; while on the north-west side, about six miles from Chapel Hill, in the neighborhood of Mr. Moorings, in Chatham county, there is an exposure of black slate, containing the common fossils of this part of the coal measures. But this exposure is limited; and from this locality the indications of the presence of coal cannot be discovered, or they are merely lignite beds, which are the products of a single coniferous tree. It is not difficult to distinguish these appearances from those which accompany the coal seams. In the former, its speedy removal from its bed should be sufficient to satisfy every reasonable mind, though many still persist in seeing a coal seam in a flattened stem of an ancient tree, provided it is fully carbonized.

We find the coal measures confined mostly to the central part of the sandstones, where they traverse the counties of Chatham and Moore. The formation pursues a westerly course, parallel with the general direction of Deep river. The outcrop crosses the river between Evander McIver's and the Hornville property, thence by Farmersville, it crosses the river obliquely at Egypt, and soon recrosses it again near the fish-trap, and passes into the Taylor plantation. It continues on the north side of the river until it passes the plantation of Mr. Murchison, from which it crosses it again for the last time into the plantation of Mr. Fooshee, where the coal series is well developed, three or four seams of good coal having been exposed by several excavations directly over the outcrop of the seams. The direction of the outcrop of the coal seams from Murchison's to Fooshee's is S. 54° W., which may be taken as the direction which the north-western margin pursues for the next eight or ten miles; after which the direction is about S. 45° W. The extent of the coal seams in this direction is not determined. The features of the formation are still favorable for their continuance. The coal seams upon the plantation of Mr. Fooshee are equal in thickness, and possess qualities of the same nature as those of Egypt. There is, therefore, ground for the expectation of its continuance still farther in this direction. But the outcrop of the series is concealed, and requires the expenditure of capital to test the correctness of this expectation.

The whole length of the outcrop, following its windings, is about thirty miles. The extreme point beyond Evander McIver's, where the coal seams has been discovered, is at Martin Dye's, where a boring cut a seam near the outcrop ten inches thick. The locality still farther north-eastward in this direction, known as the Rhiney Wicker's property, but owned by Mr. Ellington, does not belong to the same series as the Egypt and other seams, whose value has been tested. The Ellington seam is in connexion with the plant bed I have spoken of, and undoubtedly belongs to the upper sandstone. It is less than three inches thick, and therefore of no importance. I have spoken of this locality in former reports, but had not visited it. When, however, I had an opportunity to examine the character of the beds in which it occurs, I was satisfied it was wholly unconnected with the true coal measures of the lower series. The existence of coal seams has, therefore, been determined by the auger, and by excavations from Martin Dye's to Mr. Fooshee's, on the south side of the Deep river, in Moore county. The coal slates are known to be prolonged in each direction from these points; and though the existence of the coal seams in the prolonged slate may be questioned, still, there are no reasons for their immediate discontinuance. It should, however, be stated here, that the slates beyond Martin Dye's are known only for about two miles, where they are accompanied with fine beds of argillaceous oxide of iron. But they extend much farther to the south-west, and nearly to the Great Pedee. But their thickness is diminished at Drowning Creek, and there are no exposures of iron ore. Beyond the Great Pedee, in Anson county, the black slates, if they occur at all, are feeble or thin; though this plat of the formation may be concealed by the deep soil of the valley, still the prospects for finding coal are not encouraging. My opinion with respect to the extent of the coal is, that it will be prolonged about ten miles; that it will turn out that the continuous outcrop will be, ultimately, about forty miles; that it will be extended farther in a south-west than in a north-east direction is rendered probable, from the fact, that in the latter direction I am unable to perceive that the seams show any signs of giving out; and it is in this direction that the black slate is extended much farther than in the others I have referred to.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon a discussion respecting the probable extent of the coal seams in the direction of their dip. Circumstances have changed since the publication of the first report, in which I made certain conditional statements of the probable quantity of coal in the Deep river formation. At that time doubts were entertained, and freely expressed, whether Chatham and Moore contained a coalfield at all. Believing, as I had a right, that those were erroneous views, and calculated to injure the interests of the State, I felt bound to make those statements which would place in its true light the value of this coalfield; for, if those interests were abandoned at that time, the prospect for improving this property would be delayed necessarily for a long time. I believed that the most important interests of the State were centred upon Deep river. Those interests were not confined to a single product, nor a single enterprise. There were two great interests at stake, that which related to the production of coal, and that which related to the production of iron. Here were the raw materials. Here were the elements which, if properly used and employed, would increase the wealth of this section of country more than fourfold. But more than this, I saw in it a stimulus to enterprise and mental activity. Industry would be promoted in every branch of pursuit which the products of this section of the State could foster. It did not confine itself to coal and iron, but extended to agriculture and home manufactures. The stimulus arising from success would pervade the whole community, and put a new aspect on society.

GOING DOWN.—The California Legislature has elected "Dave" Broderick and Dr. Gwin to the U. S. Senate. The former was formerly a notorious "shoulder-hitter," and the latter a defaulter to the U. S. as Marshal of the State of Mississippi.

Adjutant General.—Gov. Bragg has appointed Gen. R. C. Cotten, of Chatham, Adjutant General of the State, in place of Gen. R. W. Haywood, resigned.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MARRIED,

In Cumberland County, on the 12th instant, by Edward Spearman, Esq. Mr. W. G. DAVIS to Miss MARY J., daughter of Ezekiel Springs.

Extract from Prof. Emmons's last

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THE DEEP RIVER COAL.—COMPOSITION, ETC.

I have stated that it seems unnecessary to express, at the present time, an opinion respecting the quantity of accessible coal in the Deep river district. I believe the developments are now sufficient to establish its character, and that the deep shaft at Egypt contains what we had a right to expect, or were justified in expecting. It has established this position, that the known quantity demanded the construction of means to carry it to market; and these means are now so far completed, that there is no danger the public will take a retrograde course. Times have been, where there was danger that all the works for developing the resources of this coalfield would stop, and the public are indebted, in a great measure, to the exertions of Mr. McClane, for the completion of an enterprise which imparts confidence where it was wanting, and at the same time infuses new energy in the few who were always confident of ultimate success.

The quality of the coal is of a high order: it is true it is not equal to the Breckinridge coal for its volatile matters, but it equals it in its combustible products. For the purpose of giving a greater publicity to the excellent character of this coal, I shall make use of the analyses which have been made of it, together with others which are well known, and which will serve as standards for comparison. No one had pursued a plan so thorough as the late Prof. Johnson, whose experience in this line of investigation was equal, if not greater, than any of whom we could boast. They are characterized by thoroughness, which gives confidence in their accuracy. I shall, therefore, deem it proper to put in circulation again the analyses which were issued in a report, the circulation of which has been extremely limited, and which it is now difficult to procure.

The first analysis of this order was made of the coal of the lower seam, at Farmersville, and recently mined. The composition was found to to be as follows:

Volatile matter,	30.91
Fixed carbon,	59.70
Earthy matter,	18.32
	99.93

The specific gravity of the specimen 1.416. The coke of this coal is light and puffy, ashes purplish gray.

A second specimen gave—

Volatile matter,	28.47
Fixed carbon,	64.70
Earthy matter,	6.83
	100.00

Specific gravity 1.497. Coked very slowly. Ashes brownish red.

A third specimen from the lower seam, gave.

Volatile matter,	30.85
Fixed carbon,	63.90
Earthy matter,	5.25
	100.00

Specific gravity 1.415. Ashes white and very light.

The fourth specimen, gave,

Volatile matter,	31.30
Fixed carbon,	64.40
Earthy matter,	4.30
	100.00

Specific gravity 1.308. Coked slowly. Ashes nearly white.

The foregoing analyses were made of coal taken only a few feet from the surface. They are designed to show, in part, the effect of meteoric influences which had necessarily diminished the amount of volatile, and increased relatively the earthy matters, as well as to increase also the quantity of hygrometric water. This coal at greater depths is found to sustain this view, as will be seen by analyses of coal taken from greater depths, and farther removed from atmospheric influence.

Coal taken from the deep pit at Egypt, and analyzed for me by Dr. Jackson, gave,

Fixed carbon,	63.6
Carb. Hydrogen gas,	34.8
Ashes,	1.6
	99.0

Color of the ashes reddish brown.

This coal, it is true, was not taken from the same place as those whose analyses have been given in the preceding paragraphs; but the Egypt and the Farmersville coal cannot be distinguished from each other, when taken from about the same depth. The analysis of the Egypt coal shows a better quality and an increase of volatile matter, and less earth or ash; probably no analysis shows a better composition for all the purposes for which coal is employed. Another mode of testing the value of coals, is to determine the amount of steam which a given quantity of coal will generate. Thus Johnson found, by experiment, that the steam producing or evaporating power of this coal, was equivalent to 8.1; or that one pound of coal would convert 8.1 pounds of water into steam; and also, that one part, by weight, of dried coal, will reduce twenty-six and ninety-seven hundredths times its weight of lead.

* * * * *

The composition of the Farmersville coal, in a raw state, as determined by organic analysis, is as follows, the water being determined by a separate process, and, as equal to 1.71 per cent.:

Sulphur,	3.30
Carbon,	68.41
Hydrogen,	4.64
Oxygen:	8.37
Earthy matter,	13.60
Water,	1.71
	100.00

The excess of hydrogen which the foregoing analysis exhibits, over and above that which is necessary to form water, is equivalent to 3.57 per cent.

The earthy matter in the better specimens of the Farmersville coal, though taken near the surface, where it is less exposed to meteoric influences, is only 3.11 per cent, instead of 13.60, where it is still more exposed; and an analysis of this coal gave Johnson:

Moisture,	2.35 per cent.
Sulphur,	0.22 "
Carbon,	80.20 "
Hydrogen,	5.45 "
Oxygen and other vol. matter,	7.97 "
Earthy matter,	3.81 "
	100.00
Hydrogen in excess,	4.46

The fixed carbon of this variety, when coked slowly, is 54.57 per cent. The volatile carbon of the 80.20 per cent. is 15.63 per cent; which leaves the 64.57 as the fixed carbon of the specimen. Three thirty-seven hundredths per cent. more passes off in vapour when the coal is coked rapidly.

The question respecting the presence of injurious matter in this coal, is also determined by the foregoing analyses. Thus, sulphur is injurious in various ways. If present in a large quantity when burnt in grates, its odor is extremely offensive, and it blackens the several articles of furniture which are often used. Twenty-five grains tested for sulphur gave 3.3 per cent. Another analysis gave 3.20 sulphur. It is evident, both from experiment and observation, that the sulphur diminishes as the depth increases; or as other foreign matter diminishes, the sulphur also becomes less. The sulphur in all the pits appears disseminated, and sometimes in lumps, in the slate, while I have observed it in the coal seam, only in one or two instances, in a visible mass in the coal. The impure coals, those which contain slate, contain the most sulphur. When the coal is therefore pure and free from the foreign intermixture of slate, coprolites, animal and vegetable matter only partially changed, then the sulphur is in excess.*

The combustion of this coal, and the ease with which it can be ignited, are important qualities. It burns briskly with a brilliant and free combustion. It therefore gives a pleasant and agreeable fire in parlor grates. In this respect, I believe it is not excelled by any coal now in market. This brillant combustion is attended with a swelling of the whole mass, by which a good hollow fire is maintained, agglutinating as the combustion proceeds, and ending in the production of a light porous coke. It is for these qualities, that it is so well adapted to the use of smiths; and it is invariably remarked by them, that they wish for no better coal. In market it sells to Blacksmiths for forty cents per bushel. The amount of sulphur in the iron of the coal produces injurious effects in iron which is heated and welded by it. It is stated by Johnson, that the sulphur will not injure it on shipboard or on shore.

Sometimes in a rapid combustion of the coal in a grate, it melts partially, and exhibits a tendency to flow. This fact shows that its volatile matter or bitumen is in large proportions. This tendency, however, does not exhibit itself in slow combustion.

The Breckinridge coal melts and flows when ignited. This, however, contains nearly twice as much bitumen or volatile matter as the Farmville coal. The Breckinridge has about 61 per cent. of volatile matter, while that from the Egypt pit has only 34.8, or nearly 35 per cent. Whether the Deep river coal can be profitably employed for the production of *coal oil* and other matters for light, has yet to be determined by a series of well conducted experiments. It is desirable that its value for light should be determined, but it is probable that it cannot compete with several richer coals now in market.†

The value of the bituminous coal for the common furnaces, seems to be well established; there can be no doubt of its value for warming parlors, or for grates, for smith's work of all kinds, being both cheaper and more economical than charcoal; that is, at forty cents per bushel, it is more economical than charcoal at five cents. The value of the semi-bituminous coals is not so well determined. From several analyses by Johnson, its composition near the outcrop has been determined. Thus the per centage of volatile and fixed matters gave, in

No. 1. Fixed carbon,	83.12
Volatile matter,	8.28
Earthy,	8.60
	100.00

The ash is purplish gray. This specimen had been long exposed to atmospheric influences; its specific gravity 1.45.

No. 2. Fixed carbon,	83.76
Volatile matter,	6.64
Earthy,	9.60
	100.00

Ashes reddish gray. Specific gravity 1.54.

No. 3. Fixed carbon,	87.18
Volatile matter,	7.35
Earthy matter,	5.47
	100.00

Specific gravity 1.47. Ash reddish gray. Obtained from a fresh opening, and taken from the 2½ foot seam.

In this semi-bituminous coal of Geo. Wilcox's seams, it appears that the volatile matter is less than one-fourth of that which belongs to the Farmville or Egypt coal. The value of this variety has not yet been determined; it is doubtful whether the semi-bituminous coals can be carried to market, where they will have to compete with the Anthracite of Pennsylvania. They have their place, however; and will be employed for warming apartments in the large villages and cities of the State, both in grates and coal stoves. These coals would be well adapted for the Raleigh and Wilmington markets, or for home consumption; and it is probable, may be employed economically in the manufacture of iron. But the question is not yet settled whether these semi-bituminous seams are permanent, or may not prove to be locally anthracite or nearly so; but which may become bituminous at greater depths upon the dip of the seams, and perhaps even at comparatively small depths, the semi-bituminous seam may become a bituminous one. As the value of the latter is greater, such a result is to be hoped for. If the loss of bitumen was to be attributed solely to the local action of trap dykes, such a result appears highly probable; but as a general disturbance of the coal strata seems to be connected as a cause with the loss of bitumen, a change can scarcely be expected where this disturbance is excessive at the surface. The escape of steam through fissures in the broken coal strata no doubt carries off bitumen, while the dry heat of a melted rock would operate only through a limited extent. This result arises from low conducting power of rocks. It frequently happens that a rock, in immediate contact with trap, is vitrified only a few inches; while on the other hand, where rocks are broken up and twisted, or their layers bent, the metamorphism is very extensive, though trap is nowhere visible in the altered series. Hence it is, that miners are rarely alarmed when they see trap dykes passing through a coalfield; provided the strata are not much disturbed. They know that the heat of a trap dyke, at the time of its injection, cannot alter or change the coal extensively. They look more, therefore, to the changes which the strata have undergone, and become alarmed only, when they see they have passed from a continuous plane into interrupted ones, in consequence of faults. It is doubtful whether dykes have much effect in deranging the condition of rocks. It is to be attributed rather to a force which acted in a stage prior to the one by which the dyke fissure is filled. But this view does not affect the reasoning of the miner. With him it is a question how much the strata are disturbed, without reference to the agent, act, or time.

* This seems to be an error. Instead of "excess," the surplus is less.—*Observer.*

† The tests to which it has been subjected in Philadelphia, since this Report was published, have satisfactorily settled that point.—*Observer.*

Startling Occurrence.—At a church in an adjoining county, a Sunday or two since, just as the congregation were about to kneel down to prayer, a lady, in a tone of horror, raised the cry of s-n-a-k-e! Great excitement prevailed, and there was a might rush from the dangerous locality. At length a gentleman advanced to the spot, gazed a moment upon the coiled monster, and, pouncing upon it, held up to the view of the startled crowd a whalebone hoop, which had wriggled itself out of a lady's petticoat and quietly coiled itself upon the floor. This is a fact, and ought to admonish the ladies of the danger of not securing well the snake-like circles which encompass their lower extremities.

Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

A DOG STORY.

From "Humors of Falconbridge."

* * * * * * *

While "putting up," t'other day, at the Irving House, New York, I heard a good dog story that will bear repeating, I think. A sporting gent from the country, stopping at the Irving, wanted a dog, a good dog, not particular whether it was a spaniel, hound, pointer, English terrier, or Butcher's bull. So a friend advised him to put an advertisement in the Sun, and Spirit of the Times, which he did, requesting the "fancy" to bring along the right sort of dog to the Irving House, room number —.

The advertisement appeared simultaneously in the two papers on Saturday. There were but few calls that day; but on Monday, the "Spirit" having been freely imbibed by its numerous readers over Sunday, the dog men were awake, and then began the scene. The occupant of room number — had scarcely got up, before a servant appeared with a man and a dog.

"Believe, sir, you advertised for a dog?" quoth he with the animal.

"Yes," was the response of the country fancy man, who, by the way, it must be premised, was rather green as to the quality and prices of fancy dogs.

"What kind of a dog do you call that?" he added.

"A greyhound, full blooded, sir."

"Full blooded!" says the country sportsman. "Well, he don't look as though he had much blood in him. He'd look better, wouldn't he, mister, if he was full bellied—looks as hollow as a flute!"

This remark, for a moment, rather staggered the dog man, who first looked at his dog and then at the critic. Choking down his dander, or disgust, says he:

"That's the best greyhound you ever saw, sir."

"Well, what do you ask for him?"

"Seventy-five dollars."

"What? Seventy-five dollars for that dog frame?"

"I guess you're a fool any way," says the dog man: "you don't know a hound from a tan-yard cur, you jackass! Phe-ewt! come along, Jerry," and the man and dog disappeared.

The man with the hollow dog had not stepped out two minutes, before the servant appeared with two more dog merchants; both had their specimens along, and were invited to "step in."

"Ah! that's a dog!" ejaculated the country sportsman, the moment his eyes lit upon the massive proportions of a thundering edition of Mt. St. Bernard.

"That *is* a dog, sir," was the emphatic response of the dog merchant.

"How much do you ask for that dog?" quoth the sportsman.

"Well," says the trader, patting his dog, "I thought of getting about fifty-five dollars for him, but I—"

"Stop," interrupted the country sportsman, "that's enough—he won't suit, no how; I can't go them figures on dogs." The man and dog left growling, and the next man and dog were brought up.

"Why, that's a queer dog, mister, ain't it? 'Taint got no hair on it; why, where in blazes did you raise such a dog as that; been scalded, hain't it?" says the rural sportsman, examining the critter.

"Scalded?" echoed the dog man, looking no ways amiable at the speaker, "why didn't you never see a Chinese terrier, afore?"

"No, and if that's one, I dont care about seeing another. Why, he looks like a singed possum?"

"Well, you're a pooty looking country jake, you are, to advertise for a dog, and not know a Chiney terrier from a singed possum!"

Another rap at the door announced more dogs, and as the man opened it to get out with his singed possum, a genus who evidently "killed for Keyser," rushed in with a pair of the ugliest-looking—savage—snub-nosed, slaughter house pups, "the fancy" might ever hope to look upon! As these meat-axish canines made a rush at the very boot tops of the country sportsman, he "shied off," pretty perceptibly.

"Are you de man advertised for de dogs, sa-a-y? You needn't be afraid o' dem; come a'here, lay da-own, Balty—day's de dogs, mister, vot you read of!"

"Ain't they rather fierce?" asked the rural sportsman, eyeing the ugly brutes.

"Fierce? Better believe dey are—show 'em a f-f-ight, if you want to see 'em go in for de chances! You want to see der teeth?"

"No, I guess not," timidly responded the sportsman; "they are not exactly what I want," he continued.

"What," says Jakey, "don't want 'em? Why, look a'here, you don't go for to say dat you 'spect I'm agoin' for to fetch d-dogs clean down here, for nuthin', do you, sa-a-y? Cos if you do, I'll jis drop off my duds and lam ye out o' yer boots!"

Jakey was just beginning to square, when his belligerent propositions were suddenly nipped in the bud, by the servant opening the door and ushering in more dogs; and no sooner did Jakey's pups see the new-comers, than they went in; a fight ensued—both of Jakey's pups lighting on an able-bodied, big-boned sorrel dog, who appeared perfectly happy in the transaction, and having a tremendous jaw of his own, made the bones of the pups crack with the high pressure he gave them. Of course a dog fight is the *cue* for a man fight, and in the wag of a dead lamb's tail, Jakey and the proprietor of the sorrel dog had a dispute. Jakey was attitudinizing *a la* "the fancy," when the sorrel dog man—who, like his dog, was got up on a liberal scale of strength and proportions—walked right into Jakey's calculations, and whirled him in double flip-flaps on to the wash-stand of the rural sportsman room! Our sporting friend viewed the various combatants more in bodily fear than otherwise, and was making a break for the door, to clear himself, when, to his horror and amazement, he found the entry beset by sundry men and boys, and any quantity of dogs—dogs of every hue, size and shape. At that moment the chawed-up pups of Jakey, and their equally used-up master, came a rushing down stairs—another fight ensued on the stairs between Jakey's dogs and some others, and then a stampede of dogs—mixing up of dogs—tangling of ropes and straps—cursing and hurraing, and such a time generally, as is far better imagined than described. The boarders hearing such a wild outcry—to say nothing of the yelps of dogs, came out of their various rooms, and retired as quickly, to escape the stray and confused dogs, that now were ki-yi-ing, yelping, and pitching all over the house! By judicious marshalling of the servants—broom-sticks, rolling-pins and canes, the dogs and their various proprietors were ejected, and order once more restored; the country sportsman seized his valise, paid his bill and "vamosed the ranche," and ever after it was incorporated in the rules of the Irving, that gentlemen are strictly prohibited from dealing in dogs, while "putting up" in that house.

Religion in Rhode Island.—They are a deeply religious people in Rhode Island, if the following be true: A Connecticut schoolmaster asked a lad from Newport, 'how many Gods are there?" The boy after scratching his head some time, replied—'I don't know how many you've got in Connecticut, but we have none in Rhode Island.'

ELDER BLUNT AND SISTER SCRUB

From "Tales and Takings," by Rev. J. V. Watson.

In one of the Eastern States there is a settlement which has long been celebrated as a stronghold of Methodism. It is an out-of-the-way neighborhood, yet no place in the whole country is better known, or more highly esteemed. In the centre of the settlement, just where two roads cut each other at right angles, making a "four corners," is the school-house, painted red, and long familiar as the only place of public worship in the settlement. The people are well off now, and have built a nice and commodious Church, on the opposite corner. A few rods up the road from the school-house lived Squire Scrub. You could tell, at first sight, that the "Squire" was "well to do" in this world, for everything about him denoted it. There was his picket fence all around his garden painted red, and the top tipped with white; there was his house, a modest one story and a half, with a leaning to it in the rear, painted white all over; there was the barn, a large, well-filled barn it was; there was a farm, a choice lot of one hundred acres, well cultivated; and besides all this, there were the honors and emoluments of the important office of justice of the peace. The "Squire" was, of course, a man of note in his town. He had been a justice several terms in succession. He was a trustee of the school district, and he was both class-leader and steward in the Methodist Church. I have no doubt he would have received other honors at the hands of his fellow-townsmen and brethren, had he been eligible. Still he was a quiet, unassuming man, and I verily believe he thought more of his religion than of all his ecclesiastical and civil honors. His house was the itinerant's home; and a right sweet, pleasant home it would have been but for a certain unfortunate weakness of the every other way *excellent* Sister Scrub. The weakness I allude to was, or at least it was suspected to be, *the love of praise*. Now the good sister was really worthy of high praise, and she often received it; but she had a way of disparaging herself and her performances, which some people thought was intended to invite praise. No house-wife kept her floors looking so clean and her walls so well whitewashed as she. Every board was scrubbed and scoured till further scrubbing and scouring would have been labor wasted. No one could look on her white ash floor, and not admire the polish her industry gave it. The "Squire" was a good provider, and Sister Scrub was an excellent cook; and so their table groaned under a burden of good things on all occasions when good cheer was demanded. And yet you could never enter the house and sit half an hour without being reminded that "Husband held court yesterday, and she couldn't keep the house decent." If you sat down to eat with them she was sorry she "hadn't anything fit to eat." She had been scrubbing, or washing, or ironing, or she had been half sick, and she hadn't got such and such things, that she ought to have. Nor did it matter how bountiful or how well prepared the repast really was, there was always *something* deficient, the want of which furnished a text for a disparaging discourse on the occasion. I remember once, that we sat down to a table that a king might have been happy to enjoy. There was the light snow-white bread, there were the potatoes reeking in butter, there were the chickens swimming in gravy, there were the onions and the turnips, and I was sure Sister Scrub had gratified her ambition once. We sat down, and a blessing was asked. Instantly the good sister began: she was afraid her coffee was too much burned, or that the water had been smoked, or that she hadn't roasted the chicken enough. There ought to have been some salad, and it was too bad that there was nothing nice to offer us.

We, of course, endured these unjustifiable apologies as well as we could, simply remarking that everything was really nice, and proving by our acts that the repast was tempting to our appetites.

I will now introduce another actor to the reader. It is Elder Blunt, the circuit preacher. Elder Blunt was a good man. His religion was of the most genuine, experimental kind. He was a *very* plain man. He, like Mr. Wesley would no more dare preach a *fine* sermon than wear a fine coat. He was celebrated for his common-sense way of exhibiting the principles of religion. He *would* speak just what he thought, and as he felt. He somehow got the name of being an eccentric preacher, as every man, I believe, does, who *never* prevaricates and always acts and speaks as he thinks. Somehow or other, Elder Blunt had heard of Sister Scrub, and of that infirmity of hers, and he resolved to cure her. On his first round he stopped at "Squire Scrub's," as all other itinerants had done before him. John, the young man, took the elder's horse and put him in the stable, and the preacher entered the house. He was shown into the best room, and soon felt very much at home. He expected to hear something in due time disparaging the domestic arrangements, but he heard it sooner than he expected. This time, if Sister Scrub could be credited, her house was all upside down; it wasn't fit to stay in, and she was sadly mortified to be caught in such a plight. The elder looked all around the room, as if to observe the terrible disorder, but he said not a word. By and by the dinner was ready, and the elder sat down with the family to a well-spread table. Here, again, Sister Scrub found everything faulty; the coffee wasn't fit to drink, and she hadn't anything fit to eat. The elder lifted his dark eye to her face; for a moment he seemed to penetrate her very soul with his austere gaze; then slowly rising from the table he said, "Brother Scrub, I want my horse immediately; I must leave."

"Why, Brother Blunt, what is the matter?"

"Matter? Why, sir, your house isn't fit to stay in and you havn't anything fit to eat or drink, and I won't stay."

Both the "Squire" and his lady were confounded. This was a piece of eccentricity entirely unlooked for. They were stupefied. But the elder was gone. He wouldn't stay in a house not fit to stay in, and where there wasn't anything fit to eat and drink.

Poor Sister Scrub! She wept like a child at her folly. She "knew it would be all over town," she said, "and everybody would be laughing at her." And then, how should she meet the blunt, honest elder again? "She hadn't meant anything by what she had said." Ah! she never thought how wicked it was to say *so much* that didn't mean anything.

The upshot of the whole matter was, that Sister Scrub "saw herself as others saw her." She ceased making apologies, and became a wiser and better Christian. Elder Blunt always puts up there, always finds everything as it should be, and with all his eccentricities, is thought by the family the most agreeable, as he is acknowledged by every body to be the most consistent of men.

Rents in New York City.—It is said that rents have greatly appreciated in New York city—ranging from 15 to 30 per cent., and in some favored localities, 40 per cent. At the same time there has been a great depression in rents and the value of real estate in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken and all the suburban villages.

To Keep Good Servants.—Speak kindly to them. Praise them judiciously. Remember they are human beings, with weakness like yourself.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10

The steamer *Tennessee*, with San Juan dates to the 10th inst., has arrived.

Cols. Titus and Lockridge went up the river and attacked and defeated 300 Costa Ricans, at Cody's Point. The steamer getting out of order, was sent back to Punta Arenas, repaired, and again went up. The enemy's loss in battle believed to be large; American's, trifling.

Dates from Walker to the 3rd, per *Orizaba*, via Panama, state that the enemy, under Covas, appeared in the neighborhood of Rivas on the 28th. Gen. Henningsen, with a force of 400 men, attacked 1500 of the enemy, driving them from their position, and then returned to Rivas.

Walker's whole force is now 1300; 1100 fit for duty—all in excellent health and spirits, with provisions and ammunition for three months.

A private despatch from the agent of the associated press at Arenas confirms the above.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Excitement in the Tea Market.—Private advices from China have caused a great excitement in the tea market. Seven thousand chests were sold today at prices higher than ever before obtained in this market.

Abridgment of Debates in Congress, from 1789 to 1856.—From Gales & Seaton's Annals of Congress, from their Register of Debates, and from the original debates, by John C. Rives.—By the author of "Thirty Years' View."—This great national work, the first volume of which has just been issued from the press of D. Appleton & Co., will be completed in seventeen volumes of 750 pages each, comprising what was contained, until now, in over 100 volumes. An additional volume will be published every two or three months, and each will have a full and complete index. The value of such a work as this, affording a legislative history of the country from the time its government was organised until the present day, cannot easily be over-rated. The debates have been accumulating for a period of seventy years, until they have become so unwieldly as to be searched only with the greatest difficulty, and exceedingly expensive. We now have them compact and accessible, pruned of all unnecessary garniture or frivolous portions. The Parliamentary debates of England have been long since published, and constitute, in a political and historical point of view, a series of documents indispensable to the jurist and statesman. Judge Story, alluding to this work, said: "A similar publication of all the debates in Congress would be, if possible, of more permanent and extensive value to us, since questions of constitutional law and public policy are more frequent topics of debate here than in England." He further remarked, that, if published, they would and ought to be found in the library of every American statesman, lawyer and judge, who should aspire to an accurate or thorough knowledge of our constitution, laws, or national policy.

The first volume of these debates covers about six years of Washington's administration, and embraces very important debates on the revenue system, the U. S. Bank, slave trade, the British treaty and the important questions which arose from it as regards the respective powers of the President, Senate and House, &c. The index is very copious and embraces the names of the speakers as well as the subjects of discussion. The price of each volume, in law binding, is fixed at $3 50, and in cloth at $3.

The Census of Missouri, which has just been taken, shows the State to have a total population of 912,206, of whom 819,593 are free whites, 2652 free blacks, and 89,590 slaves. The increase of the white population in six years has been over thirty-eight per cent., or 224,453, while the increase of the slaves has been 1823, or only a fraction over two per cent. Two counties return no slaves; twenty counties report only 1000 altogether, the highest reaching only ninety-six, and the lowest but eight. Up to the year 1850, the increase of the slave population in Missouri was rapid and remarkable, but the increase seems now to be, as effectually checked there as in Delaware and Maryland. This fact, taken in connection with the comparatively small number there, and the great number of whites, seems significant of a change in the fortunes of the State. A letter from Jefferson city, the capital, dated February 6th, to the St. Louis Democrat, says:—

"Large slaveholders are now selling out their lands in all quarters of the State, and preparing to move to Texas; others are offering their lands for sale, and negro buyers traversing the State, buying up negroes for the southern market."

A Virginia Volcano.—It is said that the statement in reference to a volcano having recently made its appearance in Pendleton county, Va on the great Backbone Mountain, is true. The Cumberland Telegraph says.

It is at a point on the mountain directly between the heads of the dry fork of Cheat and the south branch of the Potomac rivers, at a place known by the name of the "Sinks," so called from the depressed condition of the mountain at that point.

Sales of Negroes.—At Charleston, on Friday last a gang of forty-four negroes, embracing all ages, sizes and conditions, for $18,205, being an average of near $414 each; a gang of forty-two negroes, at an average of $583 80 each; a gang of eleven negroes, at an average of $665 each.

A Fast City.—Some ground was leased on Third street, just above our office on Wednesday, a contract was entered into for a building on Thursday, the building was commenced on Friday, framed on Saturday, (rested on Sunday) was raised on Monday, and fell down yesterday afternoon—all in the space of five days! Four men were on the second floor but nobody was hurt.

Moral—First, how very suggestive of the 'ups and downs' of life!

Second, If you don't want your house to tumble to pieces, don't make them out of pie crust and then put them on stilts.

P. S.—The carpenters have anticipated our article. The frame is up again this morning all right, will probably be lathed and plastered sometime this week, and its occupants will move into it and advertise in the Times before the close of next.—*St. Paul (Minnesota) Times.*

The Chicago Times tells the following story and vouches for its truth:

"There was a crowd in the office of the city marshal yesterday, where that good natured official was selling wood to the poor. "Stand back, all of you, and let the woman with a baby have a chance." The crowd complied, and again and again, woman after woman, each with a babe in her arms, kept pressing forward to the desk. The marshal took it coolly for a while, but finally the infant began to assume a familiar look, and an examination was had, when it turned out that the mother was *lending her baby to her acquaintances*, to secure to them the immunities which she herself enjoyed. There was a laugh all round, and a fresh start. Jim avers that the last borrower of the baby pinched it to make it excite additional sympathy."

At a recent book sale in New York city, a volume of Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard" sold for $62 50.

From the Charleston Mercury

THE COAL FIELDS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following communication comes to us from a gentleman of Fayetteville, and is respectfully commended to the attention of those interested in the extension of our railway communications with North Carolina. We have always thought that the Northern route, embracing Fayetteville, would have great advantages over any other; but not knowing the character of the country, we could not support our opinion by the facts brought forward in the letter of our correspondent: that route by this place is through a rich and populous region, which would contribute largely, not only to the building, but to the local support of the road, while the somewhat more direct route from Cheraw to the Coal Fields is through a region barren, poor, and with scant population. These facts are exceedingly important, and they ought to lead, at least, to a careful investigation in selecting the route which is to connect Charleston with the great Coal region of North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA COAL FIELDS.

Should the City of Charleston wish to reach the Coal Fields on Deep River, a far better plan can be suggested than the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad Company, chartered by the last Legislature offers.

There exists a Company in North Carolina "the Western Railroad Company," which has chartered privileges which can be made available to the City of Charleston, on terms far more favorable than those offered by the Cheraw and Coal Fields charter. The Western Railroad Company was chartered for the purpose of building a Railroad from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields on Deep River, with the right, by the 22d section of the Act of Incorporation, "to construct branches to the same, or to connect with any other Railroad that may be constructed." Under this clause the road can be extended from Fayetteville to the Wilmington and Manchester road at the same point; and the Northeastern road can be made to terminate, either by its main stem or a branch, at the same point; or the Wilmington and Manchester road can be used from the point where the Northeastern road is intended to strike the same, which is understood to be Florence.

Under the 22d section of the charter, the "Western Railroad" can likewise be continued to and connected with the North Carolina Railroad at any point which runs almost the entire length of the State, and the City of Charleston will thus have access to the entire productions of the State. Ten miles of the forty between Fayetteville and the Coal Fields is ready for the iron, and every means possible is being used to complete the work. Fayetteville enjoys a large trade, and its commercial importance is worth the attention of Charleston.

It is understood that the Cheraw charter requires a tax of twenty cents per ton on Coal, and other produce, and twenty cents per passenger, to be paid into the State Treasury by the Company. No such tax is required of the Western Railroad Company, which is an item of vast importance. From Cheraw to the Coal Fields must be eighty miles, through a barren and unproductive country, as poor as any in the State upon which no subscriptions can be had; while on the other line, every mile from the State line to Fayetteville is well settled and productive, and able to make liberal subscriptions—Robeson county being one of the wealthiest in the State—all of which would be tributary to Charleston if this road was built, while the length of line would not be materially changed; and in all respects the Robeson county and Fayetteville line would be greatly preferable.

Are not the advantages alluded to, worth the attention of Charleston? If you intend to make an effort to secure a portion of the North Carolina trade and free access to the rich mineral region of Deep River, is not the securing of the trade of Robeson county and of Fayetteville, eminently desirable in the first instance, with a prospective connection with the N. Carolina Railroad, a point worth struggling for? It can be obtained through the "Western Railroad," which has the right to connect with the North Carolina road at any desired point, and through no other channel. Is it not of vastly more importance than eighty miles of unproductive country, and a heavy tax on all you transport on the Cheraw line?

ROBESON COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Propst v. Roseman, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Purvis v. Robinson, from Sampson, reversing the order. Also, in Journey v. Sharpe, from Iredell, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*.

By PEARSON, J. In State v. McLelland, from Bladen, declaring there is no error. Also, in Elliott v. Pool, in equity, from Pasquotank. Also, in Boyd v. Small, from Beaufort, in equity, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Richardson v. Williams, in equity, from Union, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Scarlet v. Hunter, in equity, from Mecklenburg; plaintiff entitled to a decree for specific performance upon payment of purchase money and interest. Also, in Turner v. White, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Garrard v. Dollar, from Orange; judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff upon the special verdict. Also, in Daughtry's Ex'rs v. Booth, from Gates, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gwynn v. Hodge, from Caswell, affirming judgment. Also, in Kimel v. Kimel, from Davidson; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Stack v. Williams, in equity, from Union; decree for plaintiff and reference. Also in Montgomery v. Henderson, in equity, from Mecklenburg, dismissing bill.

Per Curiam. Doe *ex dem* Mann v. Taylor, from Stanly; judgment at this term vacated—appeal dismissed—*certiorari* granted.—*Ral. Reg.*

We are indebted to the kindness of the publishers, E. J Hale & Son, of the Fayetteville Observer, for a neat and well printed copy of the address of James Banks, Esq, on the life and character of Flora McDonald.

Like every thing else that comes from Mr Banks, it is replete with beauty of thought, in clear, strong and fervent language, evincing throughout a high order of talent and extensive information as well as a well trained mind.

Mr. B. is a noble example of energy of character, and perseverance in efforts to become useful and eminent. Without friends or fortunes with which to commence in life, he has gradually risen to an enviable position in the intellectual galaxy in this State. The production we notice is an unmistakable evidence of this fact.

Kinston Advocate.

To be Gratified.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is the author of the following:

"We see that the sprightly though naughty authoress, who calls herself George Sand, has expressed herself very strongly in favor of being burned after her death. If there is any truth in the scriptures, we guess she will have her wish."

FOR SALE.

THE STORE HOUSE recently occupied by P. CROW

Feb'y 18, 1857. 83-4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1857.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We are glad to hear that the prospect of securing the required $150,000 to complete the grading, &c. of our road, is improving, both by individual subscriptions and by the advocacy of a County Subscription by the most judicious, prudent, and influential Magistrates. The following, from the Argus, is, we believe, an authorised statement by the Board of Directors:—

"We understand that application will be made to the Justices at March Term of our County Court, to order an election, on a proposition for a County subscription to the Rail Road. The Company will be prepared to show the Justices the propriety of such subscription and the advantages to accrue therefrom. Also the amount of Tax that will be necessary to pay the interest on the bonds to be issued by the County to pay such subscription, and in fact to show every thing connected with the Company and its operations."

CHARLESTON AND THE COAL FIELDS.—We copy from the Charleston Mercury an article on the proposed connection of that city with the Deep River Mineral region. We know not who is the author of the letter published by the Mercury, but he is undoubtedly correct in describing the route from Cheraw as a barren region. The things which abound there are sand and pines. But the route to this place, which we are glad to see that the Mercury favors, is through a better country, and offers far greater inducements to make such an investment.

There is one consideration of still greater importance, perhaps. By coming to Fayetteville there will have to be built but about *thirty* miles of additional road, instead of *eighty* from Cheraw. The Wilmington and Charlotte road is to pass by Lumberton, Floral College, &c. Any point between either of those places is within about 30 miles of Fayetteville. A road from this place to that road, thence to Whiteville by the Wilmington and Charlotte road, thence to the North Eastern Road by the Wilmington and Manchester Road, and thence to Charleston. In all probably 200 to 220 miles, and from Charleston to the Coal Fields from 240 to 260 miles. It cannot be much, if any, less than 250 miles from Charleston to the Coal Fields by way of Cheraw, through a poorer country and with 50 miles more of road to build.

These facts are worthy of consideration, both in Charleston and in Fayetteville. Without having formed any decided opinion about it as yet, we commend it to such consideration.

PROFESSOR EMMONS'S REPORT.—We give another chapter of this Report to-day, giving the analyses of the bituminous and semi-bituminous (or anthracite) coals, both descriptions being found on Deep River. In another chapter than the one we have copied, Professor Emmons says,—

"The seams of coal which have been exposed to the greatest extent are bituminous; but semi-bituminous seams are known, which are separated from the former several hundred feet. For example, there is a seam of anthracite near the junction of the slate with the upper red sandstone at the Gulf. Its extent is unknown. Another is known as the Wilcox seam. The latter is one mile south of the Murchison seam, and I have at times entertained the opinion that it is near the inferior sandstone, but still have doubts respecting its position, and should not be disappointed if it turned out that it holds a position above the bituminous seams. It is probably a local change, although I have not observed any local cause which is competent to dissipate the bituminous matter. At the Gulf, and also at Evans' mills, the semi-bituminous seams are near a heavy trap dyke, which apparently accounts for the condition of the coal."

The Report was put to press last Spring, we believe, which will account for what the Professor says in regard to the supposed speedy completion of the C. F. & D. R. Navigation. He is very decided on the point that the known quantity of coal demands the construction of means to carry it to market. In his Report for 1852, he said that a seam of coal 6 feet thick, (as at Egypt,) will "give for every square yard of surface, two square yards of coal. A square acre has 4 900 superficial yards; hence, there will be 9,800 square yards of coal, in each acre, and as a square yard of coal weighs a ton, there will be for every acre, 9,800 tons of coal. A thousand acres will give 9,800,000 tons of coal, or a square mile 6,272,000 tons. This coal field is known to extend thirty miles, in the direction of outcrop, and to be workable for a breadth of three miles. We may, from this data, calculate how much accessible coal we may expect to find, in this quite limited field."

COAL RAIL ROADS.—We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of a long conversation with a Pennsylvania gentlemen, distinguished, formerly, as a leading politician in that State, but more recently as a large proprietor of coal land and of rail roads leading to them. The result of the conversation was greatly to increase our desire to see the rail road to the Coal Fields in operation, and our confidence in its complete success, as well in developing the great interests which now lie buried on Deep River and in raising this town to a condition of unparalleled prosperity, as in the rail road itself paying liberal dividends.

He mentioned an investment in coal lands, by a well known citizen of Philadelphia, of $50,000, made before the means of transporting coal had been provided, and which was regarded by his friends at the time as so much money buried, from which he received, last year, $80,000 as rental, for the mere privilege of getting coal out of his mine.

He himself had bought coal lands at $75, $100, and $150 an acre, which he now works, and for which he would not now take $400 an acre.

Bituminous coal, suitable for making gas, is worth in Northern and Southern cities, from $12 to $13 a ton. Some of it is transported 300 miles by rail road, and then shipped. The rental and mining cost about $1 50 a ton, freight on rail road $4 50, sea freight $1. Making the cost in market $7.

The Deep River coal has been ascertained to be better for the purpose of making gas. It is worth more, as it will produce more gas to the ton. The rent and mining $1 50, freight on the rail road $1, freight to Wilmington $1, freight thence to market, say $1 50. In all $5 00. Putting the best coal in market at $2 less a ton than the inferior coal. Taking this view of the subject, he was inclined to look forward to the time when we shall "carry coals to Newcastle"—when the Deep River coal will compete successfully with the Pennsylvania coal in Pennsylvania markets.

He thought that if some of our citizens would go into the interior of Pennsylvania and examine the coal and iron region, and the rail roads and canals made for their use, there would be no difficulty in pushing forward our work. A road of nine miles length, to the mine owned by himself and others, had cost more than the whole 43 miles of our road will cost—the country here presenting fewer obstacles to the construction of a rail road.

GEN. DOCKERY AND THE LATE LEGISLATURE.—The skulking attempt of the Locofocos to throw upon Gen. Dockery the responsibility for the action of the Legislature on one of its most important bills, seems to be a concerted movement. Following up the previous articles in the Standard and Journal, we find a long editorial in the last Standard, and in the Warrenton News a letter from Raleigh to the Asheville News, endorsed by the Warrenton News as throwing the responsibility on Gen. Dockery.

This is all well understood. In the West, the last State elections turned on the question, which is the Internal Improvement party? One of the leading Locofocos said in Raleigh, he had "sworn till he was black in the face," that *his* party was the Internal Improvement party. Thereupon the West went for his party. And now something must be done to avert the indignation of the people. The most shabby and contemptible plea is put in, that the party is not responsible, though it had a majority of two-thirds; but only Gen. Dockery! *He* is responsible for the defeat of the Western Extension bill.

It gives us great pleasure to say, that in a short time these misrepresentations will be met with an authoritative statement which will put the saddle on the right horse. We are in possession of some of the material facts, but prefer to wait till we can give them in the most effective shape.

RICH.—The Raleigh Standard thus plasters the late Legislature:—

"We have been an observer of Legislatures and legislative action for twenty years; and we can truly say that the late Legislature, for ability and honesty, will compare favorably with any which has preceded it during the period mentioned."

There now! The Standard has at last come to the resoue of the late democratic Assembly, from the otherwise universal condemnation of Whigs and Democrats.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.—For the last twenty-four hours public opinion in Washington seems to have settled down upon the following cast of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet:

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.
Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.
John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.
A. V. Brown, Secretary of the Navy.
Jacob Thompson, Secretary of Interior.
J. Glancy Jones, Postmaster General.
Isaac Toucey, Attorney General.

The above is from the Washington Union, and we think may therefore be relied on, except as to Mr. Jones, who is said to have declined. It will be a strong Cabinet, and the country will have reason to rejoice that Mr. Cass, with all his bitter feelings towards England, goes into the State Department in preference to Robert J. Walker, the broken down patron of fillibusterism and bogus Pacific rail road schemes.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.—Under the Congress head the reader will see that the Investigating Committee has reported resolutions recommending *the expulsion of no less than four members of Congress*, for bribery and corruption. They are all black republicans, three of them from the interior of New York, and the fourth, (Welch,) from Connecticut. The committee was unanimous, with the exception of one black republican member of it, in recommending expulsion. Simonton, the black republican correspondent of the N. Y. Times, a paper of similar politics, is also to be expelled from his seat as Reporter.

The failure of the Washington papers, (an every day occurrence,) leaves us without full particulars; but it is intimated that these men were the instruments by which other members were bribed—of course having been first bribed themselves. Simonton turned State's evidence, for the reason, it is supposed, that he did not get a full share of the plunder.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to hear that an explosion of *fire damp* occurred in the Egypt Coal Mine, on Deep River, on Friday last, by which five men, out of six who were in the mine at the time, were killed. We have not heard their names, but understand that they were all laborers, and Irishmen, and from what we heard of the character of those employed at the mine when we visited it last year, we suppose that they were very worthy men.

This fire damp, or explosion of the gas which collects in coal mines where ventilation is difficult, may be prevented by care; but miners become careless by long habit, and neglect the necessary precautions.

WASHINGTON'S Birth-day was celebrated on Saturday last, the 21st inst. Our military companies made a handsome display on the occasion.

We have endeavored to improve the morals and the manners of the Wilmington Journal; but it seems to be "a hard case." In its last it goes to "a certain personage, now vulgarly known as the devil," for an illustration. And in that company we leave it, having already replied to every thing material in its last article.

INAUGURATION BALL.—A building has been erected at Washington City, in which to have the Ball on the 4th of March, capable of accommodating from 3000 to 4000 people. There are already 1100 tickets sold at $10.

TOO MUCH MONEY.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports a surplus in the Treasury on July 1st last of $19,901,325 45. He estimates the surplus on July 1st next at $29,672,497, and on the following 1st of July at $43,995,710. So much specie withdrawn from circulation and locked up in the public vaults may essentially damage all great interests of the country, and the Secretary and Congress are hard at work devising means to get rid of it. What better mode than a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands? The receipts from lands last year were $9,000,000, and for this and the next year are estimated at $13,000,000. The distribution of such an amount among the States, of money properly belonging to them, would not only relieve us from the anticipated evils of a too full treasury, but aid us in North Carolina especially in making much needed improvements. Shall we have the money? Let that be the question before the electors in the approaching Congressional campaigns. It is to be had without trouble if our people will only say so. That they will, we begin to have some hopes, now that Virginia has made application for a share, after so long refusing to touch a dollar in the treasury, or what was the same thing, an acre of the land. Virginia is a sturdy beggar. She never takes *no* for an answer; and we in North Carolina, accustomed to adopt Virginia politics, will probably follow her example. We look forward to see distribution on the Democratic platform this summer. The Democrats are finding out its merits, and, once adopted, they will have no difficulty in proving to the people that it has all along been a good Democratic doctrine.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.—The last Congress increased the pay of the soldiers in the army about 50 per cent., but gave no additional pay to the officers, who now receive no more than the pay granted them half a century ago. The present Congress has been more liberal to the officers. We are glad to see that the bill for that purpose has passed both Houses. The Sun says,

It will give Lieut. Gen. Scott $1,828, making his yearly compensation $10,620. The increased pay of each Brigadier General is $1,100; Colonel $800; Lieutenant Colonel $650; Major $550; Captain $400; Lieutenant $300—making their salaries, respectively, $7,500, $3,000, $2,000, $2,500, $2,200, $1,800, and $1,600. The average increase is $500 to each officer, or in all $525,000. An old law provides that any increase in the pay of the army shall relatively affect that of the marine corps.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—Some of our contemporaries in this State are urging a Convention of Editors for the purpose, mainly, of agreeing to abolish the credit system.

There was a Convention of Editors in this State many years ago, which we did not attend, and whose proceedings we declined to approve of, for reasons entirely satisfactory to ourselves at the time, and which the subsequent practical working of its recommendations proved to be well founded. We have doubts about the usefulness of another such meeting; and doubts also whether an exclusive cash system will work well. We think that under such a system, the few papers in the State which have a large circulation, and a substantial support, (our own among them,) might continue to prosper, and even increase in prosperity, but that a number of others, whose circulation is small, would go by the board, if they adhered faithfully to the agreement to send no paper except upon advance payment. If this idea is correct, as we feel confident it is, the Raleigh papers, and a few in other chief towns, as the Wilmington, Fayetteville, Newbern, Salisbury, Greensborough, Charlotte, and perhaps a few others could sustain themselves, and even find their circulation increased by the discontinuance of other papers of small circulation, which would fail. The failure of any paper in the State is to be deprecated. We have too few now. Every one has its own local circulation, which is of advantage to the diffusion of information. Let us state an instance: A paper was published in Wadesborough: It had probably 500 subscribers, (and a thousand readers,) in Anson county. Since its discontinuance it is not probable that 250 of those subscribers have taken any other paper in its stead; and thus 250 persons who *were* readers of a paper are no longer so. This is to be regretted. We like, therefore, to see newspapers multiplied. Readers spring up just in proportion to the facility with which they can obtain a paper. "The appetite grows on what it feeds on." It is an erroneous notion that the establishment of a new paper will hurt an old one.

Now our people have not been in the habit of advance cash payments; and it will be extremely difficult to form (or rather *force*) the habit. A strict adherence to such a rule would drive off many a subscriber who is good, and who would sooner or later pay his subscription. One man would feel affronted that his paper was stopped without his order. Another would postpone renewing his subscription till he went to town, or till he could find an opportunity to send the money. And such postponements would often amount to a Legislative postponement, viz: an indefinite postponement.

For ourselves, we see not how we could have the heart to stop the papers of many of our subscribers, personal friends, whom we know to be good, and who will eventually pay. All that we feel willing to do is to give them the option to pay in advance. That option they now have, and we encourage its exercise, though the subscriber saves, and we lose, by the operation.

Editors lose a great deal, it is true, by the existing system of credits. But we think it better to endure that evil than to introduce a greater.

Apart from this consideration, there is another, which affects the plan of editorial agreements itself: It happened after the former Convention, that some of those who agreed to abide by its decisions, as to prices, failed to do so. While some were bound, in reality, others were bound only nominally. The man who honestly kept his faith, was thus at the mercy of him who broke it. We apprehend that the same thing would occur again, to some extent. And therefore we would be unwilling to bind ourselves.

CONGRESS.—The session is drawing to a close, with but little of the public business perfected.

The Sub-Marine Telegraph bill has passed the House. It provides for the payment of $75,000 a year for the use of the line.

The House, 98 to 79, has passed a bill to repeal the laws of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas.

The new reduced Tariff bill finally passed the House, on Friday, 110 to 84.

Mr. Bell has introduced his bill to secure equality in the distribution of the public lands among the States. He expressed fears, (says the Intelligencer,) that in the present state of political feeling it would be almost impossible to procure for this subject that attention which its intrinsic importance would justly entitle it to command. In spite, however, of the untoward circumstances which might render his purpose abortive, he desired to call the attention of the country to the present lavish and unequal system which prevailed in the disposition that was annually made of the public lands. He then cited many instances of profuse appropriations for the benefit of railroads in the New States, while the interests and the rights of the Old States seem to have been entirely overlooked or ignored. He thought it was quite time that the older States of the Union should awake to a just appreciation not only, but to an enforcement of their equal claims in the distribution of a common domain. Otherwise the time might soon come when they would be as powerless as they now seemed negligent to insist upon their rights. It was quite interesting to us to listen to the distinguished Senator's exposition of one of the cardinal principles of the old Whig party, and to observe that for him at least this great measure of public policy had lost none of its interest or importance, though necessarily crowded from the sphere of modern politics by more engrossing issues. Without coming to any decision upon the bill its further consideration was postponed."

On Wednesday last, Mr. Davis of Md., by direction of the investigating Committee, made a special report in the case of Gilbert, of New York, concluding with a resolution for his expulsion. On motion that the report be printed, there was great excitement and a warm debate ensued.

After a long debate, reports were made recommending the expulsion of Edwards, Welch and Matteson, as well as Gilbert, also of Simonton, the *Times'* reporter. Mr. Kelsey made a dissenting report. All was ordered to be printed, and the further consideration postponed until Wednesday next.

A PRINCELY GIFT.—Geo. Peabody, Esq., of London, has given $300,000 to the City of Baltimore, for the purpose of establishing and endowing an institution open to all classes, and embracing within its scope a free library—annual lectures on science, literature, and the arts—a gallery of choice paintings and statuary—an academy of music—and annual prizes to the graduates of the Public High Schools, and the School of Design attached to the Maryland Institute.

The gift is not limited to $300,000. Mr. P. has made provision for increasing it to half a million if necessary.

Mr. Peabody was formerly a merchant of Baltimore, and there laid the foundation of his magnificent fortune, which has been most liberally used for the benefit of Maryland, Baltimore, and citizens of this country generally.

THE MAILS.—The following paragraph from the National Intelligencer appears to be semi-official. It gives a deplorable account of the condition of things in that Department which, most of all, affects every man's business and feelings. The appointment of so many unfit men to be Postmasters, as a reward for party services, accounts for the stealing of books, seeds, &c.

"*Miscarriage of Mail Matter.*—The resolution of inquiry proposed by Mr. Fish, and adopted by the Senate on Monday, is understood to have originated in some very gross abuses, to which the Post Office Department will no doubt apply the remedy promptly, if the source of the evil can be ascertained. It has been stated, for instance, that out of forty documents mailed by members to some of the Southern States not more than three have been received at their destination; and of seeds sent from the Patent Office under frank, most of them have been lost or abstracted. Complaints have been made by the publisher of an illustrated work that his copies have been so often lost as to require him to send his embellished numbers by express, whilst plain works never failed to be transmitted safely. The evil is evidently the result of a want of fidelity on the part of subordinate agents somewhere."

John D. Hyman, Esq. having withdrawn from the Asheville Spectator, that paper will be suspended for a few weeks.

Reconsideration—a new System.—We think the last Legislature ought, hereafter, to be known as the *reconsider session*, and that the democratic party should receive full credit for having inaugurated the system of despatching business by the rule of double reaction. It is said that any measure which happened to pass this distinguished body the first trial, secured thereby, the surest possible guaranty of final failure; whereas a measure defeated by it, on the first trial, was equally sure of final success. According to this, to kill a bill was to give it life; and to pass it, was to kill it. Can any body explain it? Where is the *blue book* of democracy, which affords a key to this mystery?—*Salis. Watchman.*

A Large Farm.—A friend who has been perusing "Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution," handed us the following extract from that work. The author, speaking of his observations in North Carolina, says:

"Between the Flat and Little Rivers, and filling the whole extent of four miles, was the immense plantation of Mr. Cameron, a Scotch gentleman. This plantation extends parellel with the River a distance of fifteen miles and covers an area of about sixty miles. It is well managed and yields abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, and other products of the Northern and Middle States. One thousand negroes were upon it, under the direction of several overseers. Its hills are crowned with fine timber, and I observed several large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle upon the slopes. It is probably the largest landed estate in the Carolinas, perhaps in the Union."

The plantation alluded to is that of Mr. Paul C. Cameron, in Orange county, not far from the line of the North Carolina Railroad.

Lossing is mistaken in styling Mr. Cameron "a Scotch gentleman." He is a native of North Carolina, and his father, from whom he inherited the estate, was a Virginian by birth.

THE CHINESE AFFAIR.—The Navy Department has received from Com. Armstrong, commander of the U. S. fleet in the Chinese seas, a list of his killed and wounded in the attack upon the forts, in return for the firing of one of those forts on one of his boats. There were 10 seamen killed, and Lieut. English and 24 men wounded. Four forts, mounting 168 guns, were captured and destroyed.

DR. KANE.—The latest account from Havana left Dr. Kane, the distinguished Aretic navigator, at the point of death, from scurvy, contracted in his voyage. There is a universal expression of regret at the probability of his demise.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow, for several really valuable Public Documents.

The President has issued his Proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in Washington, on the 4th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

TRENTON, Feb. 19.

New Jersey Senator.—Mr. Thomson was to-day re-elected United States Senator from the 4th of March next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Buchanan.—Mr. Buchanan will arrive here about the 26th inst. Apartments have been secured for him at the Kirkwood House.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The Burdell Murder.—The testimony before the Grand Jury in the Burdell case, is unusually interesting. A new and startling theory of the murder has been developed. The police are on the track of a new party, who is suspected as the perpetrator of the murder.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 5th inst., by Thomas Rollins, Esq., Mr. SION McAULEY to Miss FANNY KELLY, daughter of Absalom Kelly, Esq. Also, on the 12th, by the same, Mr. NEILL A. BAKER to Miss SARAH J. PARHAM, daughter of Joseph Parham, Esq. of Chatham county.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 10th inst., JULIA ANN McKEE, daughter of John and Julia Ann McKee, dec'd.

In Richmond county, on the 9th ult., Mr. ISAAC EWING, Sen., in the 83d year of his age. At 11 years of age he came to this State with his father from Maryland, and settled where he lived to the day of his death; having in the mean time raised a large family, most of them, like himself, worthy members of the M. E. Church.

At Cedar Falls, in Randolph county, on the 11th inst., JAMES POLK, Esq., aged 82 years 10 months and 7 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 23.

BACON—	11 a 12	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12¾ a 13	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin to mid.	11 a 11¼	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	90 a 00
Super.	6 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	65 a 70
Fine,	6 25 a 0 00	Whiskey,	60 a 00
Scratched,	5 75 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	a 1 00	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0 75	Hard,	1 30 a 0 00
Peas,	1 00 a 0 00	Spirits,	45 a 46
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—In demand.

Cotton—Not so much buoyancy in the market as in the early part of last week, from the fact that buyers were paying rather more than they were justified in doing.

Flour—Very little change.

Corn—No difficulty in selling at quotation.

Oats—Finds ready market; the demand is greater than the receipts.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, yellow and virgin 2 85; hard 1 65 to 1 70. No transaction in rosin or spirits, market quiet. Tar 1 30. Super flour 7 25.

At Cheraw, cotton 11 to 13. Receipts of the week 816 bales. Previously 13,300. Bacon 12½ to 14. Corn 90 to $1. Flour $7 to 7 25.

At New York, cotton buoyant, middling uplands 13¾; sellers indisposed to operate. Southern Flour 6 75 to 7 10. Corn 74. Spirits Turpentine 52, cash; 54, 90 days.

At Charleston, cotton 11 to 13¾; low to strict middling 12¾ to 13¾; an advance of ¼ to ⅜.

Total receipts of cotton 2,197,601 bales, against 2,190,517 last year. Increase 7,084.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Feb'y 16—23. Strs Fanny, Magnolia and Rowan, with goods for J G Cook, J H West, W Jackson, J H Hall, J O Boon & Co, E J Hale & Son, J W Lett, J N Smith, Dr J F Foulkes, J Parker, S T Hawley & Son, J Kyle, Jr, John Shaw, Beaver Creek Co, W C Troy, J Kyle, J H Pritchett, C E Leete, P P Johnson, M M Miller, D Williams, G McNeill, Mrs Sandford, A W Steel, Ray & Pearce, T S Lutterloh, Fayetteville Mills, J W Powers & Co, J P Vest, S Stricklin, S Stewart, John Roals, T J Johnson, P Bean, A J O'Hanlon, Reuben Jones.

PORT OF WILMINGTON

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 19.—Schrs Americus, Geo Handy, John T Grice, and Wide World from Charleston. 20.—Brig Forrester from Trinidad, Port au Spain, Hanoverian Brig Johanna Brons fm Holland; Schr. Elizabeth from Charleston.

Headquarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

FAYETTEVILLE, FEB'Y 21st, 1857.

THE Commissioned Officers commanding Companies in the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear with their respective Companies, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday March 21st, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Colonel for said Regiment, in place of Col. Chas. Lutterloh, dec'd.

W. ALDERMAN,
Lt. Col. commanding.

84*3t]

The friends of Maj. A. M. Campbell

present him as a suitable person for Colonel of the 33d Regiment. Election on the 21st March.

Feb'y 23, 1857. 84*3t

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the *Stockholders* of this Company is appointed to be held in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 17th day of March next, to pass upon the amendments to the Charter of the Company. By order of the Board.

H. W. GUION, Pres't.

Feb'y 13, 1857. 83*4

E. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

59-itf]

Pay Up.—Those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, will oblige us by settling their accounts with our agent, Mr. C. C. McCrummen, who will attend the Courts in this Circuit for the purpose.

GUANO.

50 TONS No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Feb'y 21. 84-tf

GUANO.

820 BAGS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by RAY & PEARCE.

Feb'y 23, 1857. 84-2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the original Certificate of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of David Hay, has been lost or mislaid. I shall make application to the Company for the issuing of a new certificate of stock.

WALTER A. HUSKE,
Administrator of D. Hay.

Feb'y 21, 1857. 84-*tf

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb'y 21. 84-3m

Fresh Garden Seed.

GROWTH OF 1856.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE has received a very large supply of Garden Seed, which he offers at wholesale and retail.

These seeds were selected for him and are all genuine.

ALSO,

Blue Grass Seed.
Lucerne Seed.
Chinese Sugar Cane Seed and Onion sets.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan. 18, 1857. 78-6wi

1857.

Garden Seeds!!

Warranted the Growth of 1856.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1857. 78-12m

Copartnership.

ALEX'R JOHNSON, Jr. having associated with him PETER CROW, will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old Stand, under the name and style of ALEX'R JOHNSON & CROW.

ALEX'R JOHNSON, Jr.
PETER CROW.

Feb'y 18, 1857. 83-4t

CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL those indebted to Alex'r Johnson, Jr., either by note or account, will please call and make immediate payment, as interest will be charged on all accounts till paid. Also, those that are still in arrears with Alex'r Johnson & Co. will find it to their advantage to call and settle up by the 15th March,—after that time they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

ALEX'R JOHNSON, Jr.

Feb'y 18, 1857. 83-4t

NOTICE.

OWING to a change in business, it is necessary that my individual claims should be closed up. All those indebted will find their bills made out and ready for settlement,—which by attending to they will much oblige

P. CROW.

I will be found at Alex'r Johnson & Crow's.

Feb'y 18, 1857. 83-4t

Attention the Whole!



ALL those in need of HARNESS or SADDLES will please give us a call and examine our assortment, which we think will compare favorably with any other in this place, either for neatness of finish or durability of workmanship, or quality or quantity.

N. B. All those in arrears for work delivered last year will please pay up, as the subscribers are in need of money.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

Feb'y 17, 1857. 83-1m

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
WHALE OIL.

White Lead; Colors; Varnishes; Brushes, &c., &c. Just rec'd and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Feb'y 11 81-tim

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1857.

Peter and John Russel, Adm'rs of Job Russel, *vs* William Leonard, Caswell Leonard, Josiah J. Leonard, Frances Ann Leonard, Nancy Russel, Sarah Russel, James Russel, Martha Russel, Frances Russel

Petition for sale of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Russel, one of the Defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding said James Russel to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the petition heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

84*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

LANDS FOR SALE, NEAR TROY,

IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

WE offer for sale, the two following Tracts of Land, in the County of Montgomery:

One Tract, lying on the waters of Little River, and nearly around the the town of Troy, and very near to it, containing about 3700 Acres, a considerable portion of which is lively farming land, covered with a great quantity of very valuable timber, and abounding with many lasting springs of good water, and healthy.

Also, one other Tract containing 2560 acres, a few miles West of Troy, lying on the waters of Island Creek, Woodrun Creek, Clark's Creek, Rocky Creek, and Cedar Creek, which it is believed contains a great deal of MINERAL WEALTH. It borders on a Gold Mine tract, and runs a considerable distance around it, on which a large amount of Gold has been found. It is well watered, well timbered, and contains a good deal of productive land.

A good bargain will be given in the sale of these lands. On the payment of one-third in cash, a credit of one and two years will be given for the balance.

Any further information about these lands may be obtained from Mr. E. Deberry, of Montgomery, who will communicate to us any offers made for them, and aid the purchaser in obtaining titles.

Any communications addressed to us at Baltimore, will be promptly attended to.

C. A. SCHAEFER,
SAMUEL KEYSER

Feb'y 14, 1857. 83-swtf

Equity Land Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, upon the petition of John M. Gilchrist, Mary Gilchrist and others, heirs at law of Colin McPherson, I will sell, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of March next, a

TRACT OF LAND,

Consisting of 120 acres, lying on the waters of Buckhead, in Cumberland county, adjoining the lands of Owen, Mary McPherson, Colin McPherson, and others. The said land is well timbered, and valuable for its Turpentine, and will be sold upon a credit of six months, with interest from date.

Bond and security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

Feb'y 17, 1857. 83ts

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

THE exercises of the Fourth Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 2d day of March, and close on Friday the 17th July next.

Faculty and charges the same as heretofore published.

Further particulars will be promptly furnished on application to the Principal.

WM. E. PELL, Principal.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 29, 1857. 78-4w

A CARD.

H. M. BAUSHER, Professor of Modern Languages and Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this place for the purpose of giving lessons in the Languages and Music. Having already formed a Class in French, and having some leisure, would be willing to give instructions to Ladies on the Piano and French at their residences. Persons requiring his services will please leave word at the Office of the Fayetteville Hotel. H. M. BAUSHER.

P. S. Pianos tuned at moderate charges.

Feb'y 2, 1857 78-3m

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

WITH HALL'S Patent POWDER-PROOF LOCKS—the same that were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853; and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered to the public; and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water St.,
and 5 Murray St., New York

Agents in N. C.—J. R. Blossom, Wilmington; W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.,

Harper's Magazine for February, 1857. E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE.

ADAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

NEW BOOKS.

MILLEDULCIA; from "Notes and Queries;" The Elephant Club, by Doesticks; Past Meridian, by Mrs. Sigourney; The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, by Milburn; "Christmas Stories."

JUVENILES: The Aimwell Stories, consisting of the "Whistler, or the Manly Boy;" Ella, or Turning over a New Leaf; Oscar, or the Boy who had his own way; The Indian Fairy Book; Abbott's Stories about Common Things. Also, further supplies of Hume and Macauley's Histories of England; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 17, 1857.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C., on the 8th inst., a negro boy named JIM, about 18 years of age, of dark brown color, about five feet high, heavy built, and weighs from 140 to 150 lbs. He is smart and quick spoken, and rocks when he walks. The only notable mark recollected is a scar on the middle of the forehead, near where the hair joins. He had on, when last seen, a brown Tweeds coat, with flaps on the pocket. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for him, if taken out of the county of Chatham, or Twenty-five Dollars if taken in it.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Pittsborough, Jan'y 15, 1857. 74ptf

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1857;
Kane's Arctic Exploration; Draper's Physiology;
The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster;
The American Sportsman, by Lewis, illustrated;
A New Life of Summerfield, by Willet;
Veva, or the War of the Peasants, by Hendrick Conscience;
Count Hugo, the Miser, &c., by the same author;
The Torch Light;
Tuck's Selections for Sabbath Reading;
Brown's Bible Dictionary;
The American Debater; Upham's Mental Philosophy; Alexander's Moral Science; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 4, 1857.

TURPENTINE AXES.

A GOOD lot for sale, by J. & T. WADDILL.

Also a prime new two-horse Wagon, with iron axles.

Feb'y 4, 1857. 79tf

WANTED,

A FEW likely servants,—men, boys and girls. The highest price will be paid by calling upon

J. H. ROBERTS.

Feb'y 9, 1857. 80tf

Town papers copy.

FALL TRADE, 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of
Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds,
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

New and Cheap Goods.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a very large and general assortment of GOODS. Among which are,
French and English Merinos;
Do. Delains, Plain and Figured;
Dress Silks, Fig'd and Plain;
Black Fillet Mits;
Sleeves and Collars;
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satins;
Bear and Negro Blankets;
3-4 to 12-4 Bleached and Brown Domestics;
Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing;
Carpeting, Good and Common;
Boots and Shoes;
Anker Bolting Cloth;
Kerseys and Linseys;
Irish Linens, Crash;
Table Diaper and Napkins.

With many other articles, all of which being purchased by the Package, will be offered at low prices, by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 24, 1856. 51-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE.

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Latterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. 55tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his suite of Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respecfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of *Artificial Teeth*, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Oct. 20, 1856. 49-tf

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—
300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands.

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated *OLD RYE WHISKEY*. He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22. 50-tf

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire-proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store.

Apply to STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 26. 43-tf

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving.

J. & T. WADDILL.

November 17, 1856. 57tf



Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for the State of North Carolina of GEAR'S MACHINE FOR CUTTING, TURNING AND MOULDING IRREGULAR FORMS IN WOOD, I offer the Machine to the Manufacturers of this State as the most perfect and effective ever invented to work irregular forms in wood. It has been thoroughly tested, and can perform the labor of *ten to fifty men* in the most complicated kinds of work.

It can do handsomely and rapidly all irregular and carved work, such as Circular and Gothic Sashes and Doors, Brackets and Scrolls, Tracery and Arches of the most difficult patterns, Cabinet Ware and Furniture, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Chairs, Millwright and Factory work, Ship and Boat Building, Agricultural Implements, Block Letters, Picture and Mirror Frames, and Patterns for Machinery. In fact, work such as no other Machine has ever done before.

I am prepared to sell single and County Rights, and to furnish Machines.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, Proprietor.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-6m

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

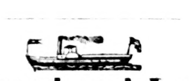
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf



For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856. 20tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company: and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $500,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent

NEW BOOKS.

Com. Perry's Japan Expedition, illustrated.

Collier & Jewett's Edition of the Original Text of Shakspeare's Plays Restored.

Farmingdale; The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs; The Curse of the Village, &c.; Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations; Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature; Barnes' Notes on the Books of Job and Revelations; Half Hours with the best Authors,—Knight's London Edition, 2 vols.; Half Hours with the best Poets.

Revolutions in Europe, down to 1849.

Webster's University and Family Pronouncing Dic'y

Juvenile and School Books, Stationary, &c

Just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov 17

VALUABLE LAND

AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move to the South West, is desirous to sell his well known Tract of Land, lying in Stanly county, and on the waters of the Yadkin River containing

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES.

Said land is well timbered, and that which is cleared is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A good Dwelling House, out Houses, Barns, &c., are upon the said tract.

Belonging to the said tract, is a most

VALUABLE MERCHANT'S MILL,

situated on the Yadkin river; said Mill is entirely new, contains three runners, and is located directly opposite the Yadkin Manufacturing Company. The water power on said tract, is regarded by competent judges as superior to any in the State.

Any amount of Machinery can be used successfully on the river, and roads to and from the Mills are good and superior to any other roads, leading to any other Mill in Stanly county.

Persons wishing to engage in Manufacturing pursuits, would do well to call on the subscriber. He has several other tracts, not adjoining the above, which he would also like to sell.

Terms made easy. Those wishing to buy such property, can at all times find the subscriber on the premises. MARVEL KIRK

Stanly Co., N. C., Feb'y 10, 1857. 82*3m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.,

For the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business at the Store occupied by S. M. Thomas, (Market Square) where we will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected ***Stock of Goods.*** Embracing,

Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, and a large and *choice* selection of *GROCERIES*, (Liquors excepted.)

We respectfully invite our friends and the Public generally to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined not to be UNDERSOLD by any House for CASH.

Prompt and personal attention paid to orders.

S. M. THOMAS,
HENRY T. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1856.

A CARD.

I RETURN my sincere thanks to my friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me. As I have ample encouragement from my friends, should I remain, and to give everybody the opportunity of trading with *Thomas*, I have concluded to continue business in this City, and solicit the continuation of the patronage of my friends, customers and the public generally, to the concern of S. M. Thomas & Bro.

S. M. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1857. 78*6t

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

Aug. 8, 1856. 33*tf

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Slabs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

John R. Carter *vs.* Peter Prevatt, Giles Leitch, William W. Gunn.

THIS is a Bill filed in the Court of Equity for the county of Robeson aforesaid, by John R. Carter against Peter Prevatt, Giles Leitch and William W. Gunn, to restrain the said Defendants herein from issuing any Execution on a certain Judgment lately rendered at a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, held for the county of Robeson, on the 3d Monday in January 1857, in a certain cause wherein Peter Prevatt who sues to the use of Giles Leitch, assignee of William W. Gunn, is Plaintiff, and the said John R. Carter is Defendant.

Affidavit has been made before me that the said William W. Gunn is a non resident of this State.

This is therefore to notify said William W. Gunn to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

R. S. FRENCH, Cl'k & Master in Equity.

Feb'y 5, 1857. 80*6w

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. cloth and half calf
Cooper's Novels;
Irving's Works, 15 vols;
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and Mexico,
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella
" Life of Philip the 2d;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate, 2 vols
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols;
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols;
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution
Webster's Works, 6 vols;
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay;
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss;
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson;
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy;
Life of Wise and Virginia Politics in 1855;
Garland's Life of John Randolph;
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Abbott's Histories
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry;
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md.;
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan;
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition;
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government;
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut Maury
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia
Southey's Common Place Book;
Life and Corres. of Southey;
The Spectator;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Antiquities, and Customs of Scotland;
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie;
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott;
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns;
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland
Chambers' Miscellanies;
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works;
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth.
Addison, Burke and Johnson's Works;
Milman's Gibbon's Rome;
Ballam's Works; Cosmos, by Humbolt;
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Houssaye
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis
Family Monitor by the same Author;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England
The Modern British Essayists, 7 vols;
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and other Poets in various styles of binding; The Boston Edition of the British Poets, &c. &c

Oct. 29 E. J. HALE & SON

LOST.

A NOTE for $150 made by Andrew Jackson Davis payable to the subscriber on January 1, 1857. All persons are forbidden trading for said note, and Andrew Jackson Davis is hereby forewarned to pay it to no one but myself.

W. N. D. McMILLAN.

Feb'y 11, 1857. 82*3tpd

Auction Emporium.

THE subscriber has opened an Auction Sales Room in the building one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, up stairs, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize.

☞ Particular attention paid to sales of STOCKS, REAL or PERSONAL ESTATE.

C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

Feb'y 9. 80-*4t

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

EMERSON'S Arithmetics and Keys; Parker's Philosophy; North Carolina Readers; Bullion's Greek Grammar and Reader; Pikes' Arithmetic; Comstock's Philosophy. Further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Seventy Likely Negroes,

And 2000 acres of Land for Sale.

Sale on Tuesday, March the 3d, 1857.

AS Agents of Mary Collins, Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Ridgeway, Warren county.

70 likely Negroes,

Devised in his will to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoemaker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Cooper, and a first-rate Miller, and an old family Weaver—good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his LANDS, consisting of four tracts: one on Nutbush creek, near the Granville line, containing 800 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 barrels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable Flour Mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any mill in the State. Also another tract, known as the Caswell Drake tract, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres. Also that very desirable Residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived containing about 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them: the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property, will address W. F. Collins, for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An age may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

WM. F. COLLINS, } Agents.
T. C. COLLINS, }

Dec'r 19, 1856. 67*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1857.

Jane G. Boggan adm'x de bonis non of Randall McKay *vs.* Catharine McKay, Robert McKay.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

82*6w] J. WHITE, Clerk.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 9th of December 1856, his negro man ANDREW. Andrew is of a dark copper color; is about 19 or 20 years of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; is spare built, not weighing more than 145 or 150 lbs.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLOCH, Jr.

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C., } 78-3m*pd
Jan'y 31, 1857. }

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible, and in health and morality it is unsurpassed.

The next session will commence on the 2d Monday in January 1857. For further information address the Principal.

Greensboro,' N. C., Nov'r 26, 1856. 61*3m